



## TFT LCD Approval Specification

# MODEL NO.: V315B5 - L02

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_

Note:

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**REVISION HISTORY**

Version	Date	Page (New)	Section	Description
Ver 2.0	Jun 1,2009	All	All	Approval Specification was first issued.
Ver 2.1	Jan 26,2010	P4-23	EE	Modified 1.1 OVERVIEW
				Modified 2.3 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS
				Modified 3.1 TFT LCD MODULE
				Modified 4.1 TFT LCD MODULE
				Modified 5. INTERFACE PIN CONNECTION
				Modified 6. INTERFACE TIMING
		P11	Inverter	Modified 3.2 BACKLIGHT INVERTER UNIT
		P9	BLUOPT	Modified 3.2 BACKLIGHT INVERTER UNIT
		P24	OPT	Modified 7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS
		P26	OPT	Modified 7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS
		P28	PM	Modified 8.1 CMO MODULE LABEL

## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

V315B5- L02 is a 31.5" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with 4U-type CCFL Backlight unit and 1ch-LVDS interface. This module supports 1366 x 768 WXGA format and can display 16.7M (8-bit/color) colors. The inverter module for backlight is built-in.

### 1.2 FEATURES

- High brightness (450 nits)
- Ultra-high contrast ratio (3000:1)
- Fast response time (gray to gray average 8.5ms)
- High color saturation NTSC 72%
- Ultra wide viewing angle : 176(H)/176(V) (CR $\geq$ 20) with Super MVA technology
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface
- Color reproduction (nature color)
- Low color shift function

### 1.3 APPLICATION

- TFT LCD TVs
- Multi-Media Display

### 1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	697.6845 (H) x 392.256 (V) (31.51" diagonal)	mm	(1)
Bezel Opening Area	703.8 (H) x 398.4 (V)	mm	
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	
Pixel Number	1366 x R.G.B. x 768	pixel	
Pixel Pitch (Sub Pixel)	0.17025(H) x 0.51075 (V)	mm	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	
Display Colors	16.7M	color	
Display Operation Mode	Transmissive mode / Normally black	-	
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare coating (Haze 11%),Hard coating (3H)	-	

### 1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal(H)	759	760	761	mm (1)
	Vertical(V)	449	450	451	mm (1)
	Depth(D)	31.5	32.5	33.5	mm To Rear
	Depth(D)	49.2	50.2	51.2	mm To inverter cover
Weight	--	5330	--	g	

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions.



## 2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

### 2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	T <sub>ST</sub>	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	0	+50	°C	(1), (2)
Shock (Non-Operating)	S <sub>NOP</sub>	-	50	G	(3), (5)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	V <sub>NOP</sub>	-	1.0	G	(4), (5)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

(a) 90 %RH Max. ( $T_a \leq 40$  °C).

(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. ( $T_a > 40$  °C).

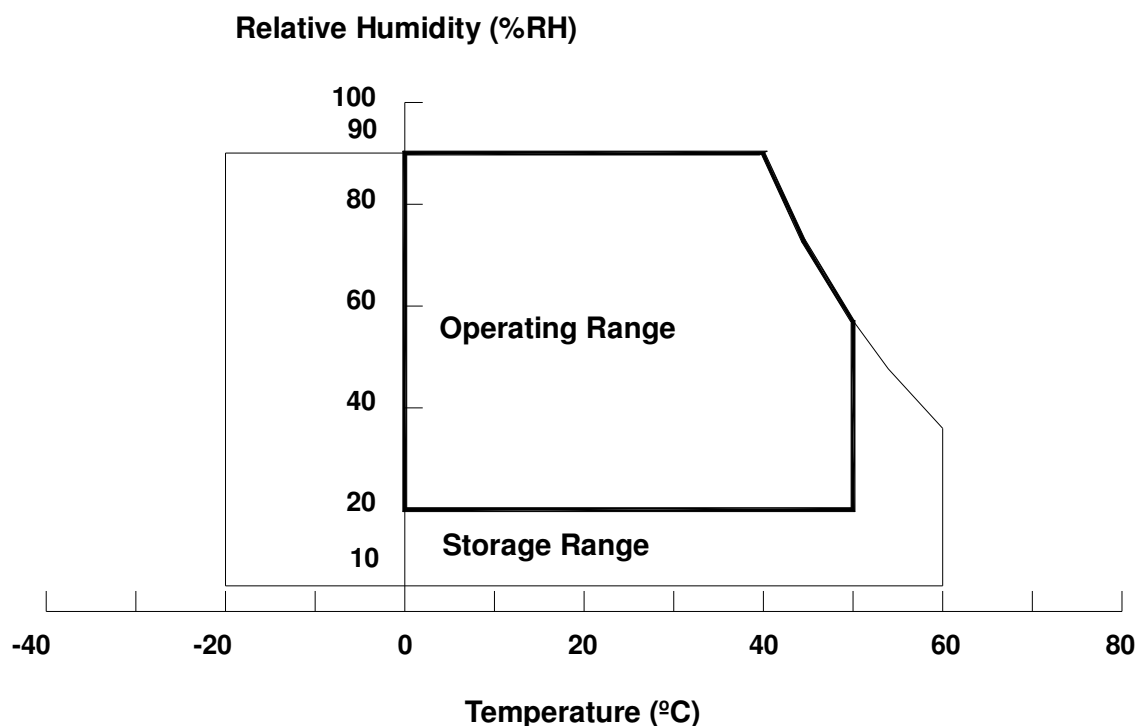
(c) No condensation.

Note (2) The maximum operating temperature is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 65 °C with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over 65 °C. The range of operating temperature may degrade in case of improper thermal management in final product design.

Note (3) 11 ms, half sine wave, 1 time for  $\pm X$ ,  $\pm Y$ ,  $\pm Z$ .

Note (4) 10 ~ 200 Hz, 10 min, 1 time each X, Y, Z.

Note (5) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.





## 2.2 Package storage

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precaution is necessary.

- (a) Do not leave the module in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time. It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to 35°C at normal humidity without condensation.
- (b) The module shall be stored in dark place. Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight or fluorescent light.

## 2.3 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

### 2.3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3	13.5	V	(1)
Input Signal Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	3.6	V	

### 2.3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Lamp Voltage	V <sub>W</sub>	—	3000	V <sub>RMS</sub>	
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>BL</sub>	0	30	V	(1)
Control Signal Level	—	-0.3	7	V	(1), (3)

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions described under normal operating conditions.

Note (2) No moisture condensation or freezing.

Note (3) The control signals include On/Off Control, Internal PWM Control, External PWM Control.

### 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

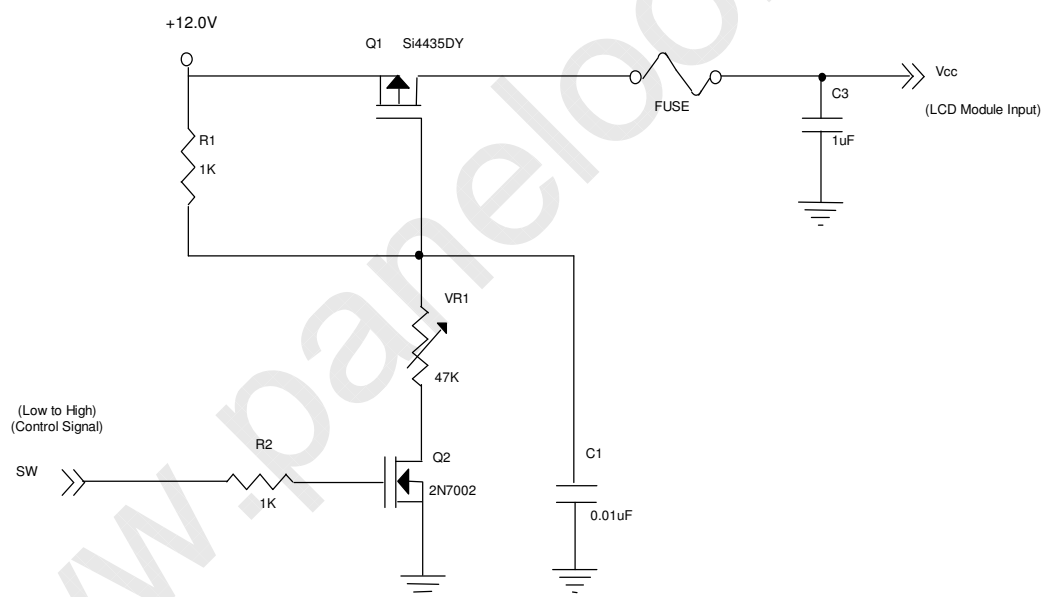
#### 3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

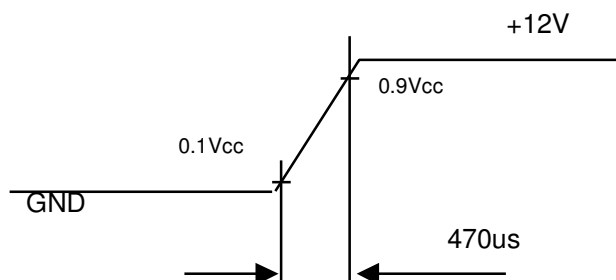
Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	10.8	12.0	13.2	V	(1)
Rush Current		I <sub>RUSH</sub>	-	-	4	A	(2)
Power Supply Current	White	I <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.56	-	A	(3)
	Horizontal Stripe		-	0.66	0.8	A	
	Black		-	0.47	-	A	
LVDS Interface	Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	V <sub>LVTH</sub>	+100	-	-	mV	
	Differential Input Low Threshold Voltage	V <sub>LVTL</sub>	-	-	-100	mV	
	Common Input Voltage	V <sub>LVC</sub>	1.0	1.2	1.4	V	
	Differential input voltage	V <sub>ID</sub>	200	-	600	mV	
	Terminating Resistor	R <sub>T</sub>	-	100	-	ohm	
CMOS interface	Input High Threshold Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2.7	-	3.3	V	
	Input Low Threshold Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	0	-	0.7	V	

Note (1) The module should be always operated within above ranges.

Note (2) Measurement Conditions:

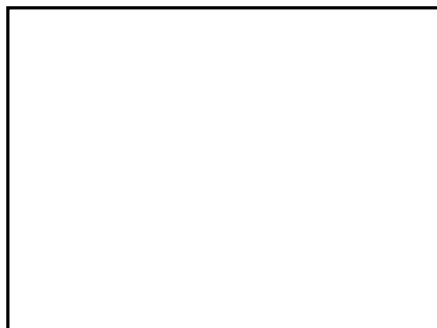


**Vcc rising time is 470us**



Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at  $V_{CC} = 12V$ ,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ C$ ,  $f_v = 60\text{ Hz}$ , whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



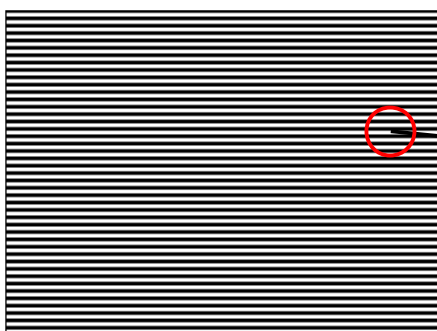
Active Area

b. Black Pattern

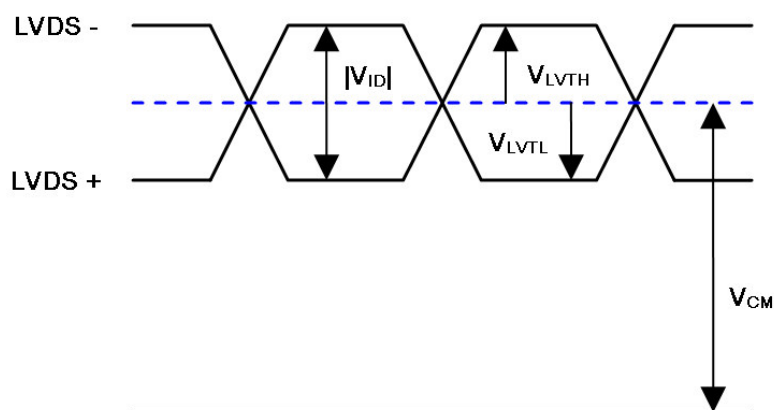


Active Area

c. Horizontal Strip Pattern



Note (4) The LVDS input characteristics are as follows:





### 3.2 BACKLIGHT INVERTER UNIT

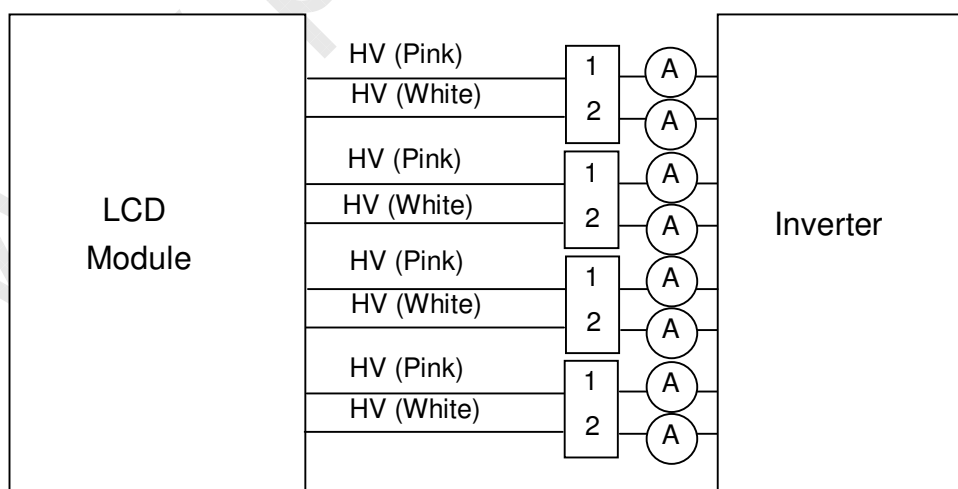
#### 3.2.1 CCFL (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Lamp Voltage	V <sub>W</sub>	-	1550	-	V <sub>RMS</sub>	I <sub>L</sub> = 10.5mA
Lamp Current	I <sub>L</sub>	10.0	10.5	11.0	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	(1)
Lamp Starting Voltage	V <sub>S</sub>	-	-	2700	V <sub>RMS</sub>	(2), Ta = 0 °C
		-	-	2290	V <sub>RMS</sub>	(2), Ta = 25 °C
Operating Frequency	F <sub>O</sub>	30	-	80	KHz	(3)
Lamp Life Time	L <sub>BL</sub>	50,000	-	-	Hrs	(4)

#### 3.2.2 INVERTER CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Consumption	P <sub>BL</sub>	-	65	69	W	(5),(6), I <sub>L</sub> = 10.5mA
Input Voltage	V <sub>BL</sub>	22.8	24	25.2	V <sub>DC</sub>	
Input Current	I <sub>BL</sub>	-	2.71	2.88	A	Non Dimming
Input Ripple Noise	-	-	-	912	mV <sub>P-P</sub>	V <sub>BL</sub> = 22.8V
Oscillating Frequency	F <sub>W</sub>	60	63	66	kHz	(3)
Dimming frequency	F <sub>B</sub>	150	160	170	Hz	
Minimum Duty Ratio	D <sub>MIN</sub>	-	20	-	%	

**Note (1)** Lamp current is measured by utilizing **AC current probe Tektronix P6022** as shown below:



- Note (2)** The lamp starting voltage  $V_s$  should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second under starting up duration. Otherwise the lamp could not be lighted on completed.
- Note (3)** The lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency of the display input signals, and it may result in line flow on the display. In order to avoid interference, the lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible.
- Note (4)** The life time of a lamp is defined as when the brightness is larger than 50% of its original value and the effective discharge length is longer than 80% of its original length (Effective discharge length is defined as an area that has equal to or more than 70% brightness compared to the brightness at the center point of lamp.) as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition at  $T_a = 25 \pm 2$  °C and  $I_L = 10.0 \sim 11.0 \text{ mA}_{\text{RMS}}$ .
- Note (5)** The power supply capacity should be higher than the total inverter power consumption  $P_{\text{BL}}$ . Since the pulse width modulation (PWM) mode was applied for backlight dimming, the driving current changed as PWM duty on and off. The transient response of power supply should be considered for the changing loading when inverter dimming.
- Note (6)** The measurement condition of Max. value is based on 31.5" backlight unit under input voltage 24V, average lamp current 10.8 mA and lighting 30 minutes later.

### 3.2.3 INVERTER INTERFACE CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter		Symbol	Test Condition	Value			Unit	Note
				Min.	Typ.	Max.		
On/Off Control Voltage	ON	$V_{BLON}$	—	2.0	—	5.0	V	
	OFF		—	0	—	0.8	V	
Internal PWM Control Voltage	MAX	$V_{IPWM}$	—	3.0	3.15	3.3	V	Maximum duty ratio
	MIN			—	0	—	V	Minimum duty ratio
External PWM Control Voltage	HI	$V_{EPWM}$	—	2.0	—	5.0	V	Duty on
	LO			0	—	0.8	V	Duty off
Error Signal		ERR	—	—	—	—	V	
VBL Rising Time		Tr1	—	30	—	—	ms	10%-90% $V_{BL}$
VBL Falling Time		Tf1	—	30	—	—	ms	
Control Signal Rising Time		Tr	—	—	—	100	ms	
Control Signal Falling Time		Tf	—	—	—	100	ms	
PWM Signal Rising Time		$T_{PWMR}$	—	—	—	50	us	
PWM Signal Falling Time		$T_{PWMF}$	—	—	—	50	us	
Input impedance		$R_{IN}$	—	1	—	—	MΩ	
PWM Delay Time		$T_{PWM}$	—	100	—	—	ms	
BLON Delay Time		$T_{on}$	—	300	—	—	ms	
		$T_{on1}$	—	300	—	—	ms	
BLON Off Time		$T_{off}$	—	300	—	—	ms	

Note (1) The Dimming signal should be valid before backlight turns on by BLON signal. It is inhibited to change the internal/external PWM signal during backlight turn on period.

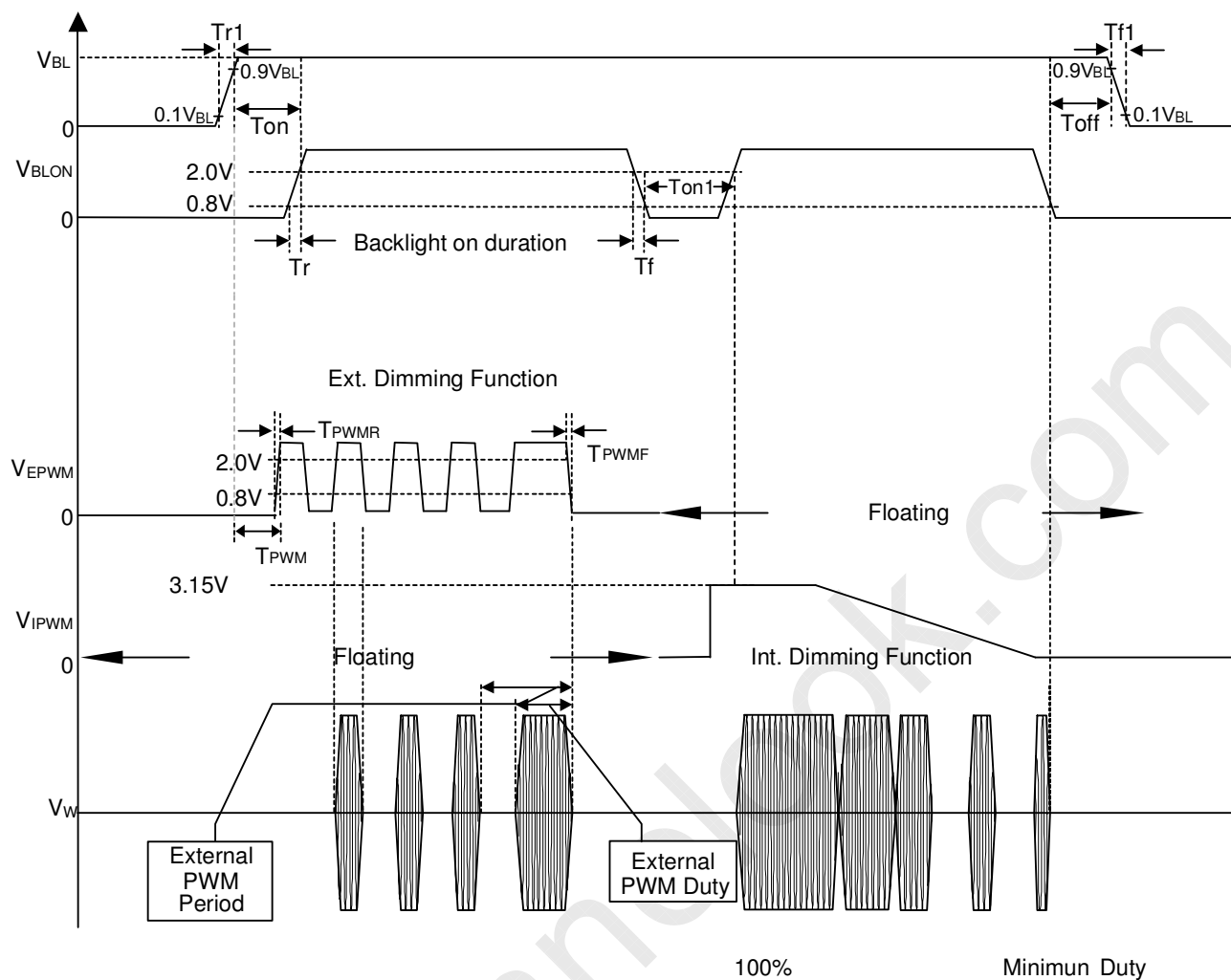
Note (2) The power sequence and control signal timing are shown in the following figure. For a certain reason, the inverter has a possibility to be damaged with wrong power sequence and control signal timing.

Note (3) While system is turned ON or OFF, the power sequences must follow as below descriptions:

Turn ON sequence: VBL → PWM signal → BLON

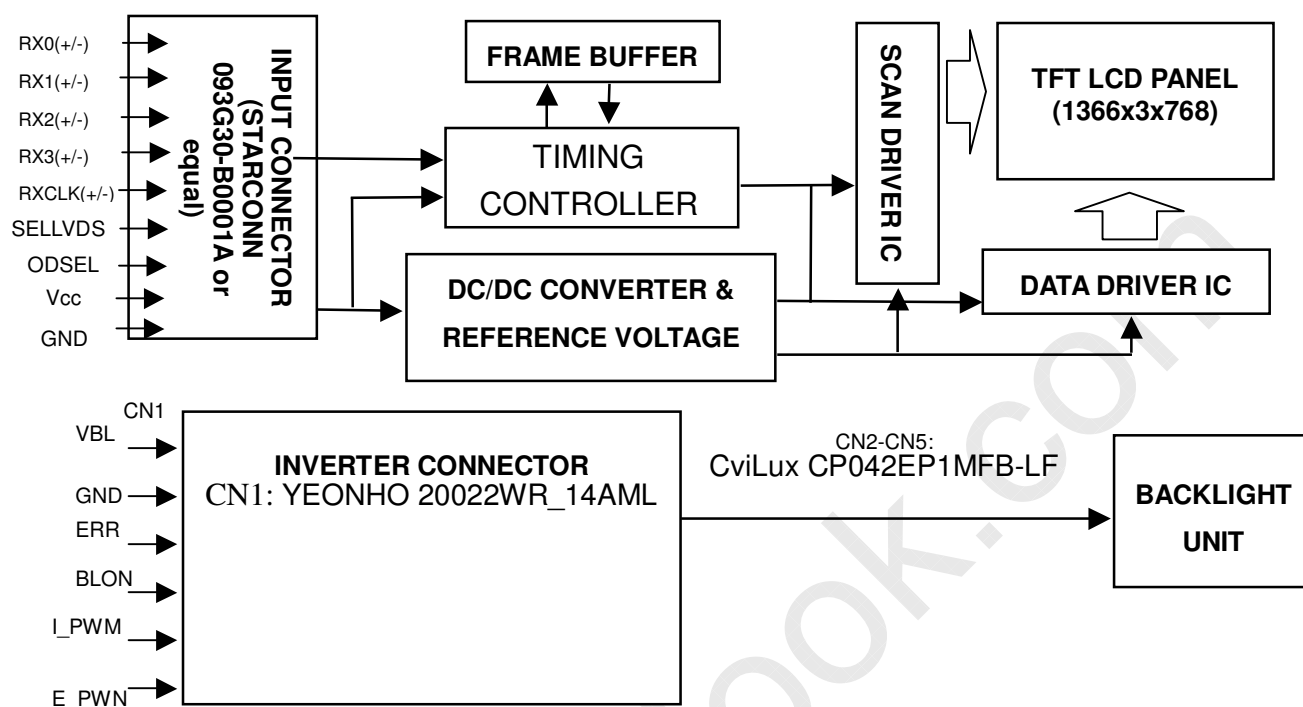
Turn OFF sequence: BLOFF → PWM signal → VBL

Note (4) When inverter protective function is triggered, ERR will output open collector status; In normal operation, the signal of ERR will output a low level voltage.



## 4. BLOCK DIAGRAM

### 4.1 TFT LCD MODULE



## 5. INTERFACE PIN CONNECTION

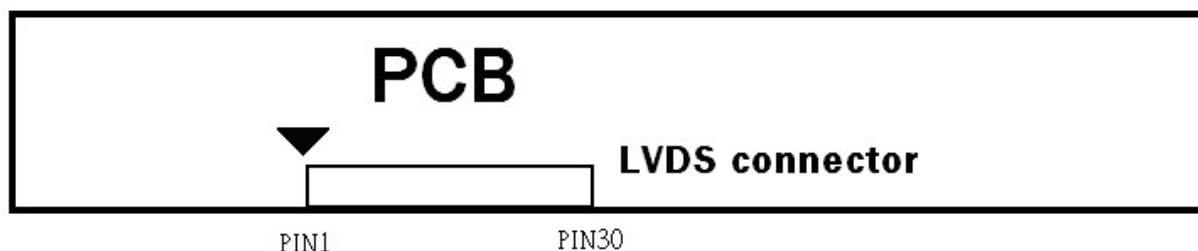
### 5.1 TFT LCD MODULE

#### CNF1 Connector Pin Assignment

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
2	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
3	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
4	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
5	GND	Ground	
6	GND	Ground	
7	GND	Ground	
8	GND	Ground	
9	SELLVDS	Select LVDS data format	(2)(5)
10	ODSEL	Overdrive Lookup Table Selection	(3)(5)
11	GND	Ground	
12	RX0-	Negative transmission data of pixel 0	
13	RX0+	Positive transmission data of pixel 0	
14	GND	Ground	
15	RX1-	Negative transmission data of pixel 1	
16	RX1+	Positive transmission data of pixel 1	
17	GND	Ground	
18	RX2-	Negative transmission data of pixel 2	
19	RX2+	Positive transmission data of pixel 2	
20	GND	Ground	
21	RXCLK-	Negative of clock	
22	RXCLK+	Positive of clock	
23	GND	Ground	
24	RX3-	Negative transmission data of pixel 3	
25	RX3+	Positive transmission data of pixel 3	
26	GND	Ground	
27	NC	No connection	(4)
28	NC	No connection	(4)
29	GND	Ground	
30	GND	Ground	

Note (1) Connector type: STARCONN 093G30-B0001A or P-TWO 187053-30091

LVDS connector pin order defined as follows



Note (2) Low = Open or connect to GND: VESA Format, High = Connect to +3.3V: JEIDA Format.

Please refer to 5.5 LVDS INTERFACE

Note (3) Overdrive lookup table selection. The Overdrive lookup table should be selected in accordance to the frame rate to optimize image quality.

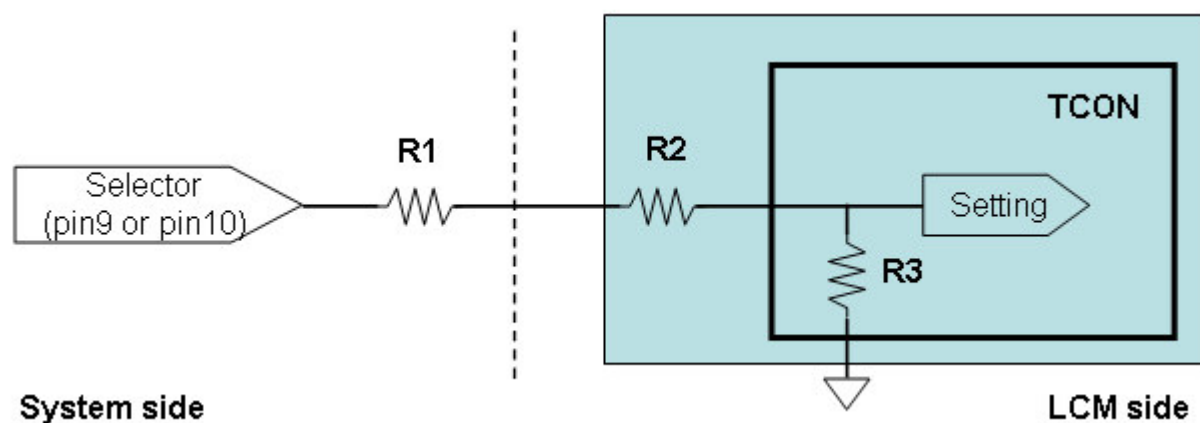
Low = Open or connect to GND, High = Connect to +3.3V

ODSEL	Note
L or Open	Lookup table was optimized for 60 Hz frame rate.
H	Lookup table was optimized for 50 Hz frame rate.

Note (4) Reserved for internal use. Left it open.

Note (5) LVDS signal pin connected to the LCM side has the following diagram.

R1 in the system side should be less than 1K Ohm. ( $R1 < 1K \text{ Ohm}$ )



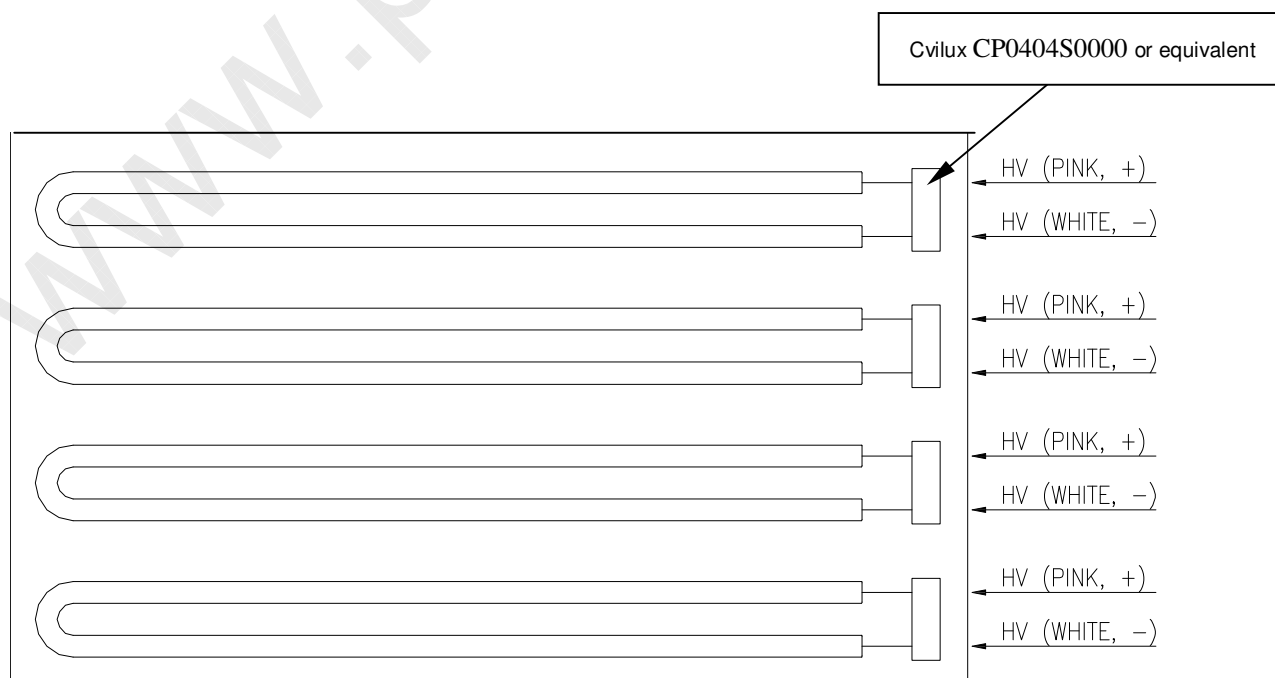
## 5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

The pin configuration for the housing and leader wire is shown in the table below.

CN2-CN5 (Housing): Cvilux CP0404S0000 or equivalent

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Wire Color
1	HV	High Voltage	PINK
2	HV	High Voltage	WHITE

Note (1) The backlight interface housing for high voltage side is Cvilux CP0404S0000 or equivalent. The mating header on inverter part number is Cvilux CP042CP1MR0-LF or equivalent





### 5.3 INVERTER UNIT

CN1(Header): YEONHO 20022WR\_14AML or equivalent

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	VBL	+24V Power input
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	GND	Ground
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	ERR	Normal (GND) Abnormal ( open collector)
12	BLON	Backlight on/off control
13	I_PWM	Internal PWM control signal
14	E_PWM	External PWM control signal

Notice:

Note (1) PIN 13:Internal PWM Control (Use Pin 13): Pin 14 must open.

Note (2) PIN 14:External PWM Control (Use Pin 14): Pin 13 must open.

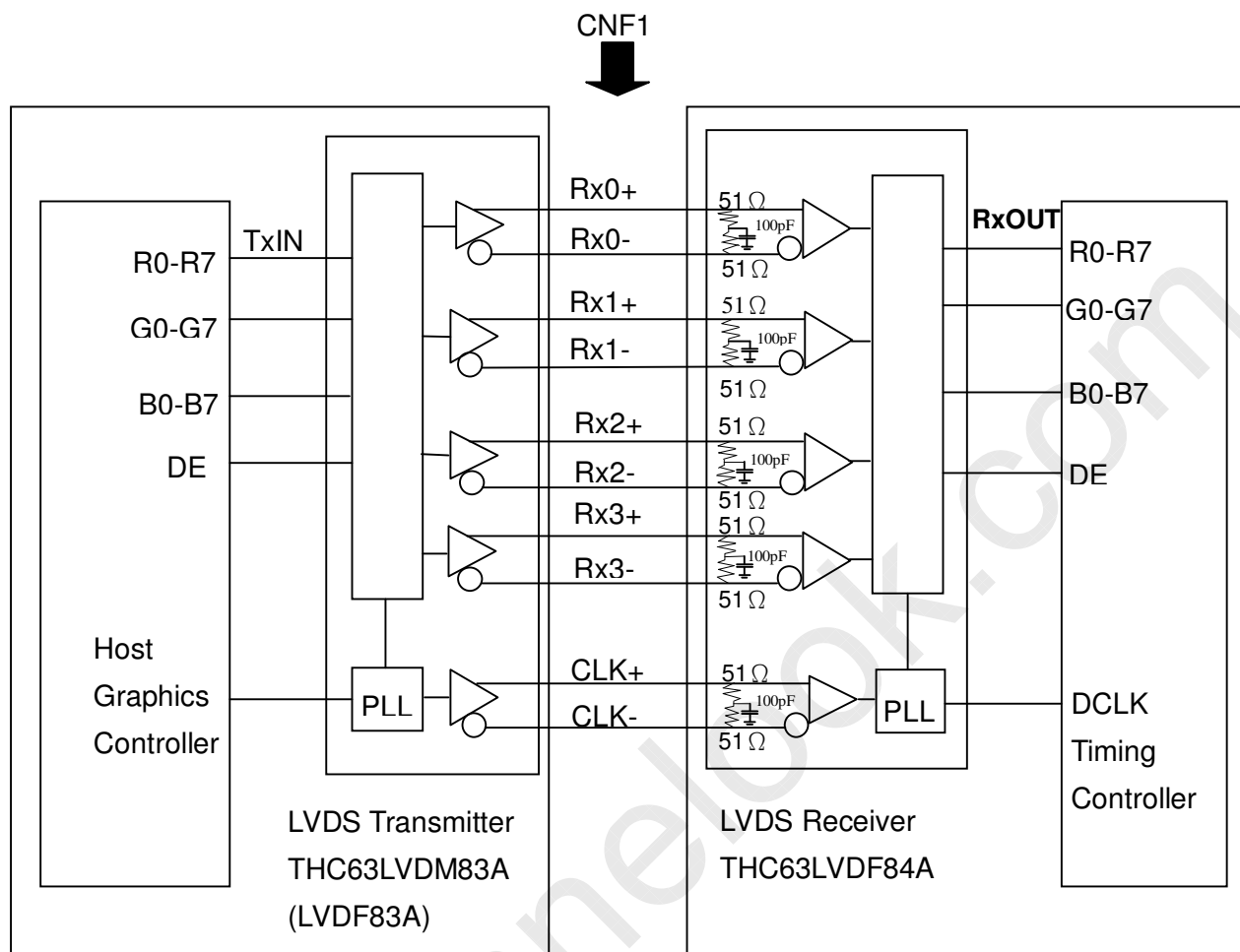
Note (3) Pin 13(I\_PWM) and Pin 14(E\_PWM) can't open in same period.

CN2(Header): CviLux CP042EP1MFB-LF or equivalent

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	CCFL HOT	CCFL high voltage
2	CCFL HOT	CCFL high voltage



## 5.4 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE



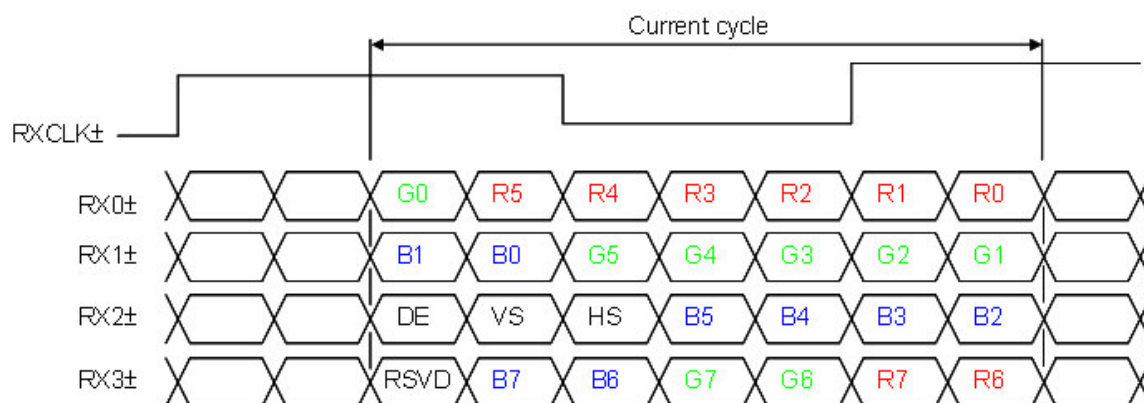
R0~R7 : Pixel R Data ,  
 G0~G7 : Pixel G Data ,  
 B0~B7 : Pixel B Data ,  
 DE : Data enable signal  
 DCLK : Data clock signal

Note (1) The system must have the transmitter to drive the module.

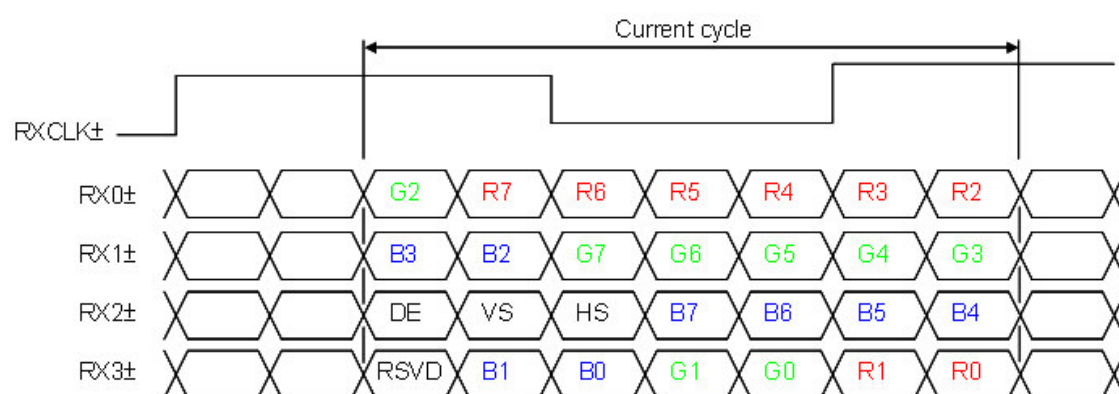
Note (2) LVDS cable impedance shall be 50 ohms per signal line or about 100 ohms per twist-pair line when it is used differentially.

## 5.5 LVDS INTERFACE

**SELLVDS = L or Open (VESA)**



**SELLVDS = H (JEIDA)**



R0~R7: Pixel R Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)

G0~G7: Pixel G Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)

B0~B7: Pixel B Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)

DE: Data enable signal

Notes(1) RSVD(reserved)pins on the transmitter shall be "H" or( "L" or OPEN)

## 5.6 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																							
		Red								Green								Blue							
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red(253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

## 6. INTERFACE TIMING

### 6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

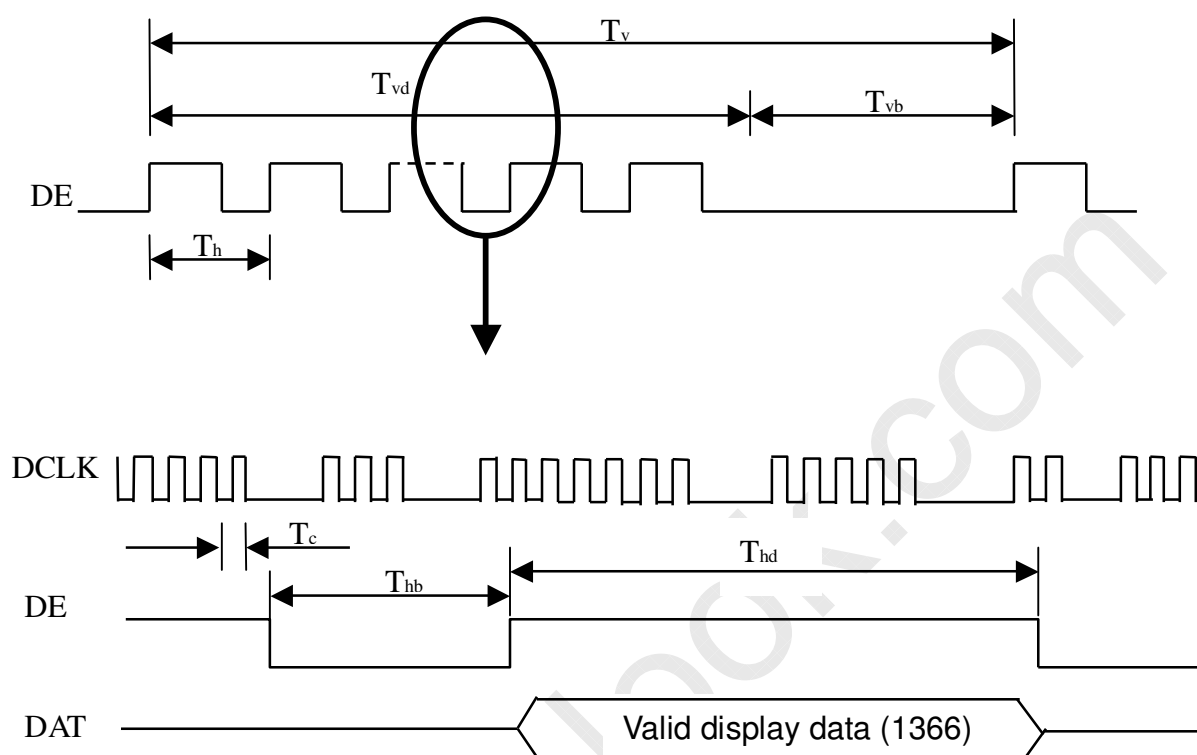
Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDS Receiver Clock	Frequency	$F_{\text{clk in}}$ (=1/TC)	60	76	82	MHz	
	Input cycle to cycle jitter	$T_{\text{rcl}}$	—	—	200	ps	(3)
	Spread spectrum modulation range	$F_{\text{clk in\_mod}}$	$F_{\text{clk in}}-2\%$	—	$F_{\text{clk in}}+2\%$	MHz	(4)
	Spread spectrum modulation frequency	$F_{\text{SSM}}$			200	KHz	
LVDS Receiver Data	Setup Time	$T_{\text{lvsu}}$	600	—	—	ps	(5)
	Hold Time	$T_{\text{lvhd}}$	600	—	—	ps	
Vertical Active Display Term	Frame Rate	$F_{\text{r5}}$	47	50	53	Hz	(6)
		$F_{\text{r6}}$	57	60	63	Hz	
	Total	$T_{\text{v}}$	778	806	888	Th	$T_{\text{v}}=T_{\text{vd}}+T_{\text{vb}}$
	Display	$T_{\text{vd}}$	768	768	768	Th	—
	Blank	$T_{\text{vb}}$	10	38	120	Th	—
Horizontal Active Display Term	Total	$T_{\text{h}}$	1442	1560	1936	$T_{\text{c}}$	$T_{\text{h}}=T_{\text{hd}}+T_{\text{hb}}$
	Display	$T_{\text{hd}}$	1366	1366	1366	$T_{\text{c}}$	—
	Blank	$T_{\text{hb}}$	76	194	570	$T_{\text{c}}$	—

Note (1) Please make sure the range of pixel clock has follow the below equation :

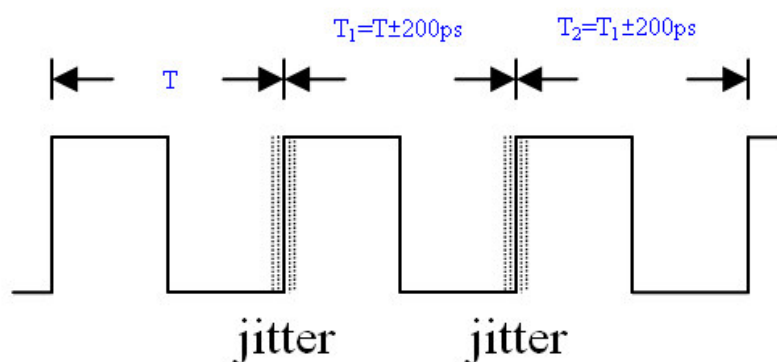
$$F_{\text{clk in(max)}} \geq F_{\text{r6}} \times T_{\text{v}} \times T_{\text{h}}$$

$$F_{\text{r5}} \times T_{\text{v}} \times T_{\text{h}} \geq F_{\text{clk in(min)}}$$

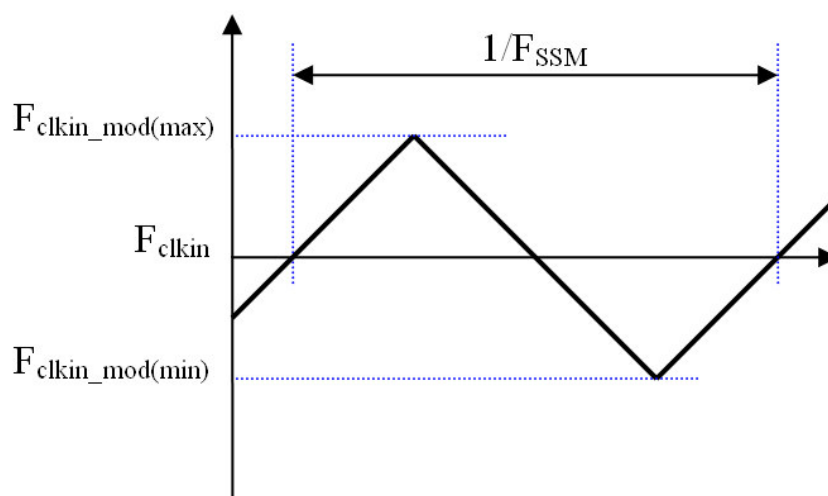
Note (2) This module is operated in DE only mode and please follow the input signal timing diagram below :

**INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM**

Note (3) The input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter is defined as below figures.  $Trcl = |T_1 - T_1|$

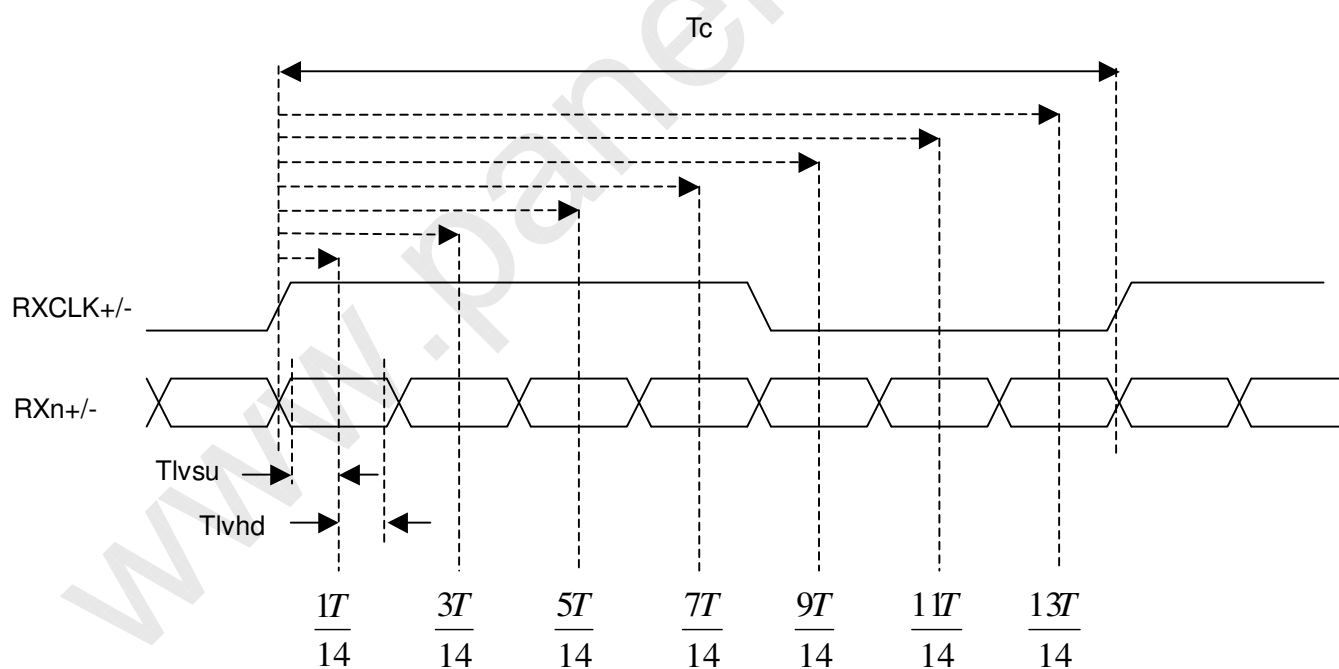


Note (4) The SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures.



Note (5) The LVDS timing diagram and setup/hold time is defined and showing as the following figures.

#### LVDS RECEIVER INTERFACE TIMING DIAGRAM

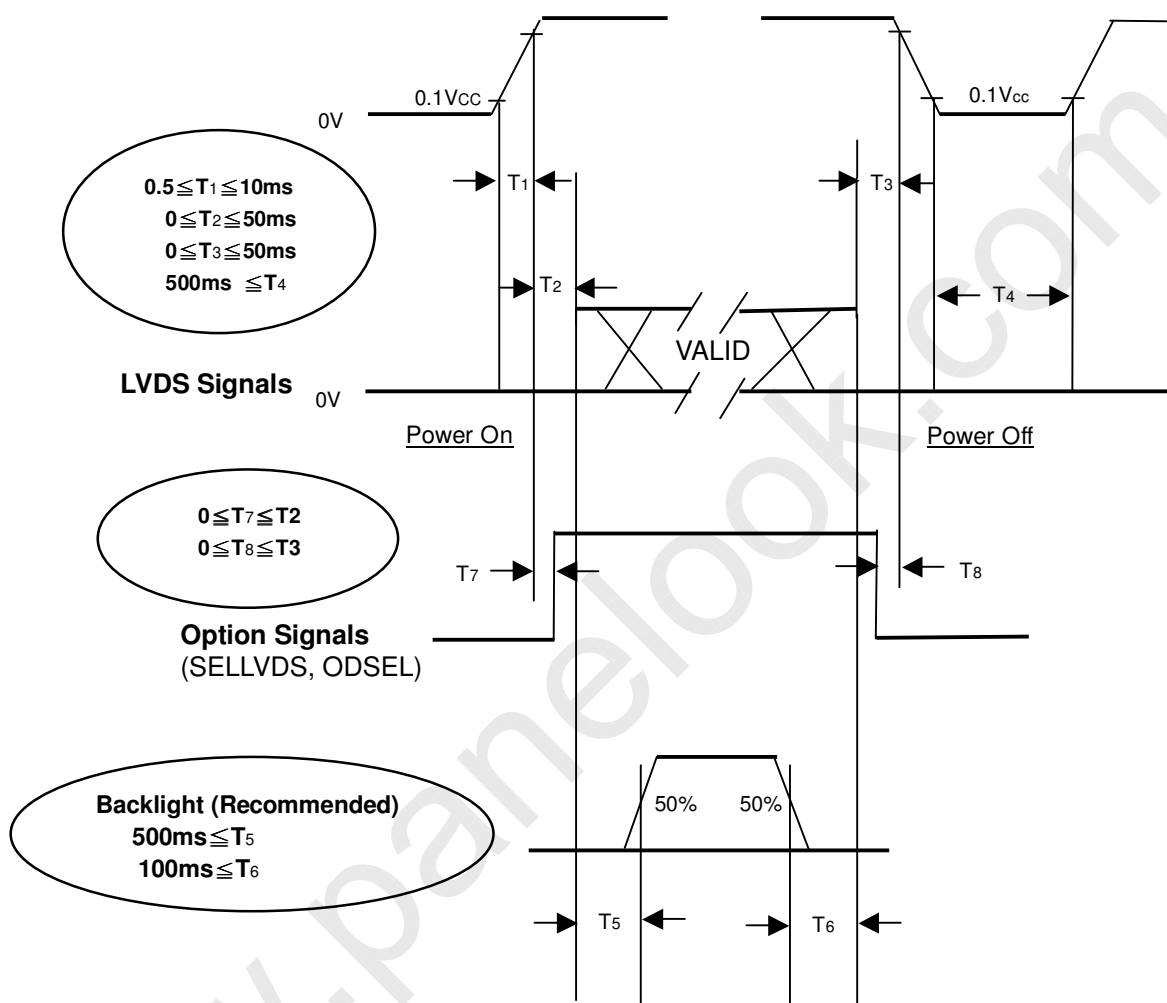


Note (6) : (ODSEL) = H/L or open for 50/60Hz frame rate. Please refer to 5.1 for detail information

## 6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

( $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ )

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of LCD module, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



**Power ON/OFF Sequence**

Note (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should follow the definition of  $V_{cc}$ .

Note (2) Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the backlight turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.

Note (3) In case of  $V_{cc}$  is in off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or high impedance. If  $T_2 < 0$ , that maybe cause electrical overstress failures.

Note (4)  $T_4$  should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.

Note (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

## 7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 7.1 TEST CONDITIONS

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	Ta	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	12.0	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
Lamp Current	I <sub>L</sub>	10.5±0.5	mA
Oscillating Frequency (Inverter)	F <sub>w</sub>	63±3	KHz
Frame rate	Fr	60	Hz

### 7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

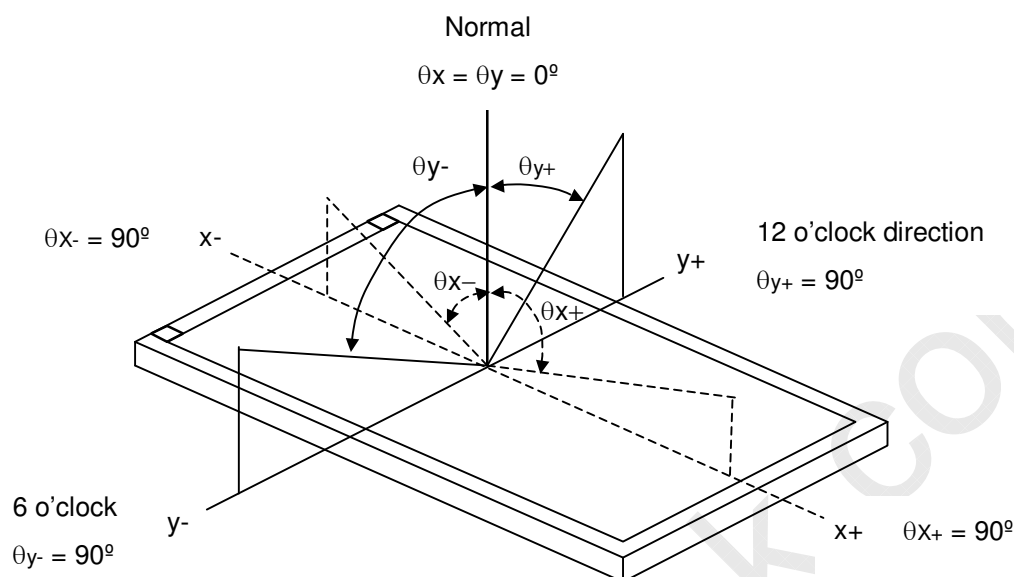
The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 7.1 and stable environment shown in Note (6).

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$ Viewing Angle at Normal Direction	2500	3000	-	-	(2)
Response Time		Gray to gray average			8.5	14	ms	(3)
Center Luminance of White		L <sub>C</sub>		400	450	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4)
White Variation		δW		-	-	1.3	-	(7)
Cross Talk		CT		-	-	4.0	%	(5)
Color Chromaticity	Red	R <sub>x</sub>		Typ -0.03	0.647 0.334 0.275 0.596 0.143 0.068 0.285 0.293	Typ +0.03	-	(6)
		R <sub>y</sub>					-	
	Green	G <sub>x</sub>					-	
		G <sub>y</sub>					-	
	Blue	B <sub>x</sub>					-	
		B <sub>y</sub>					-	
	White	W <sub>x</sub>					-	
		W <sub>y</sub>					-	
	Color Gamut	CG						
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	θ <sub>x+</sub>	CR≥20	80	88	-	Deg.	(1)
		θ <sub>x-</sub>		80	88	-		
	Vertical	θ <sub>y+</sub>		80	88	-		
		θ <sub>y-</sub>		80	88	-		



Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ ):

Viewing angles are measured by Autronic Conoscope Cono-80



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

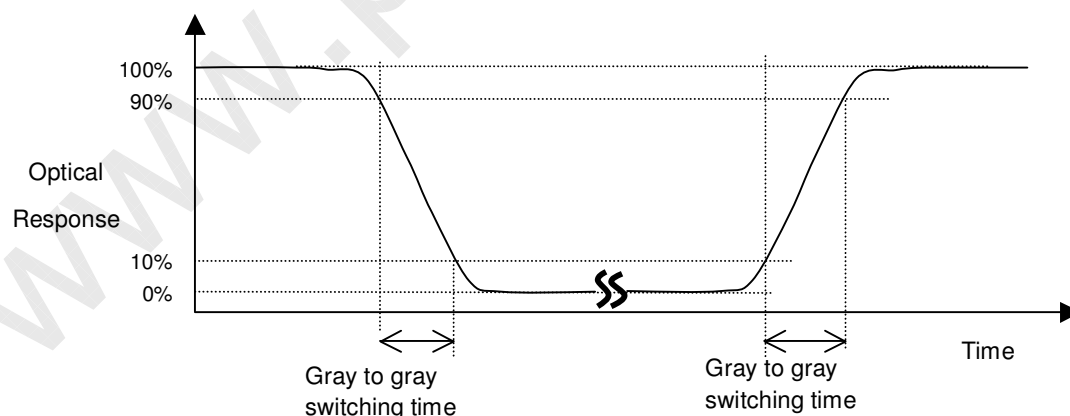
$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = L_{255} / L_0$$

$L_{255}$ : Luminance of gray level 255

$L_0$ : Luminance of gray level 0

$CR = CR(5)$ , where  $CR(X)$  is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at the figure in Note (7).

Note (3) Definition of Gray to Gray Switching Time :



The driving signal means the signal of luminance 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100%.

Gray to gray average time means the average switching time of luminance 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100% to each other.

Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White ( $L_C$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at center point and 5 points

$$L_C = L(5)$$

where  $L(x)$  is corresponding to the luminance of the point  $X$  at the figure in Note (7).

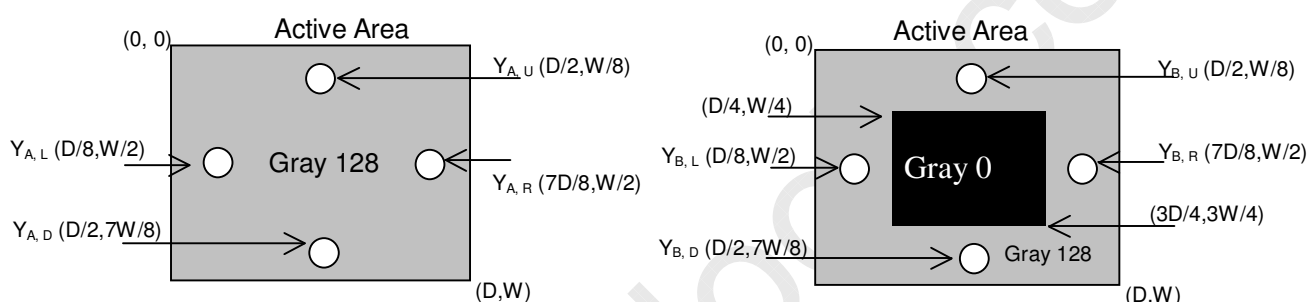
Note (5) Definition of Cross Talk (CT):

$$CT = |Y_B - Y_A| / Y_A \times 100 (\%)$$

Where:

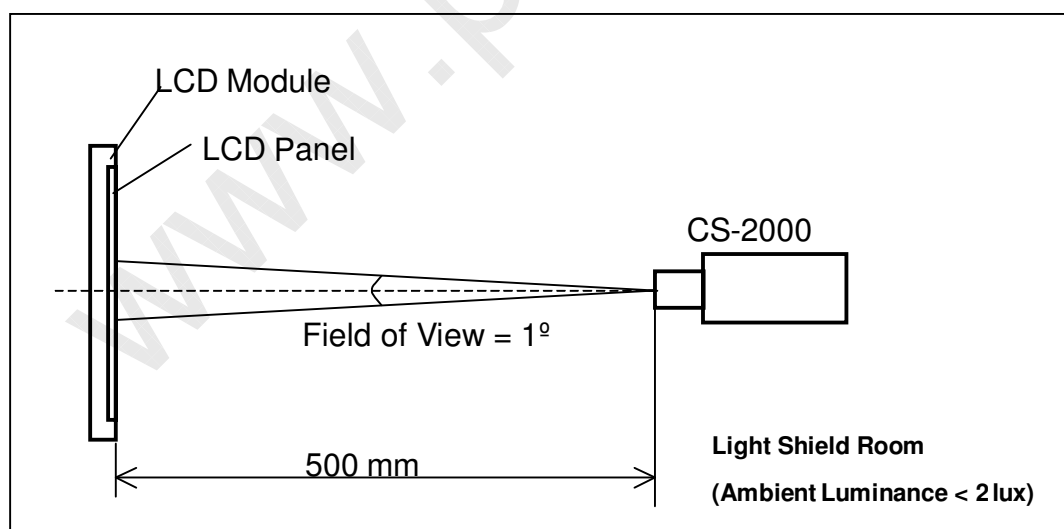
$Y_A$  = Luminance of measured location without gray level 0 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)

$Y_B$  = Luminance of measured location with gray level 0 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)



Note (6) Measurement Setup:

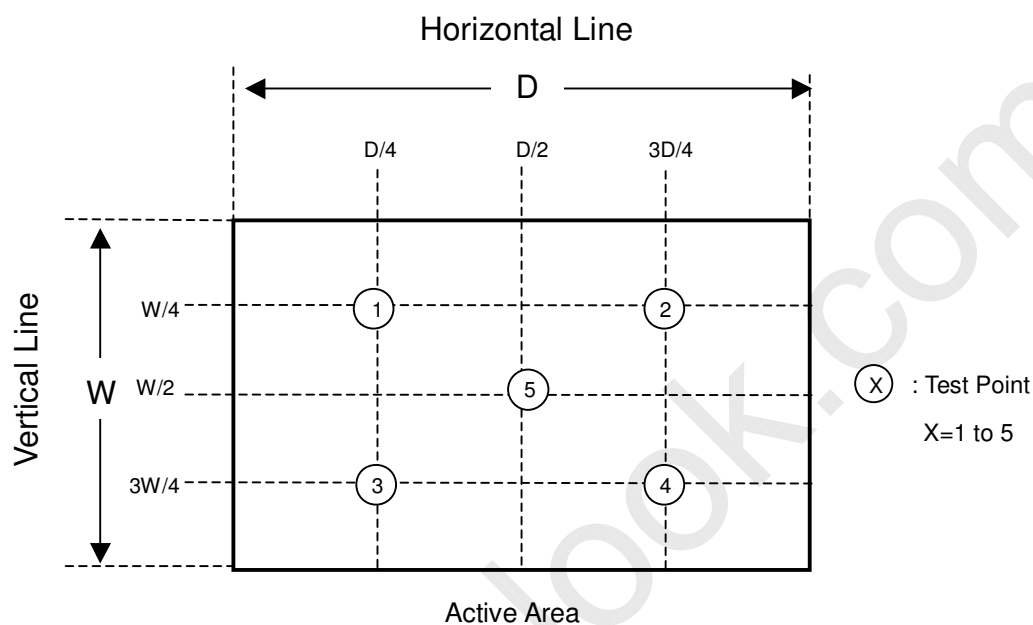
The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 1 hour to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 1 hour in a windless room.



Note (7) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at 5 points

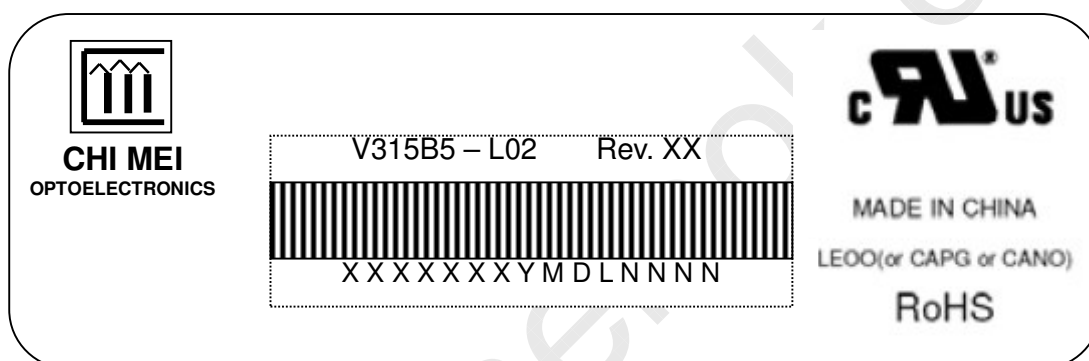
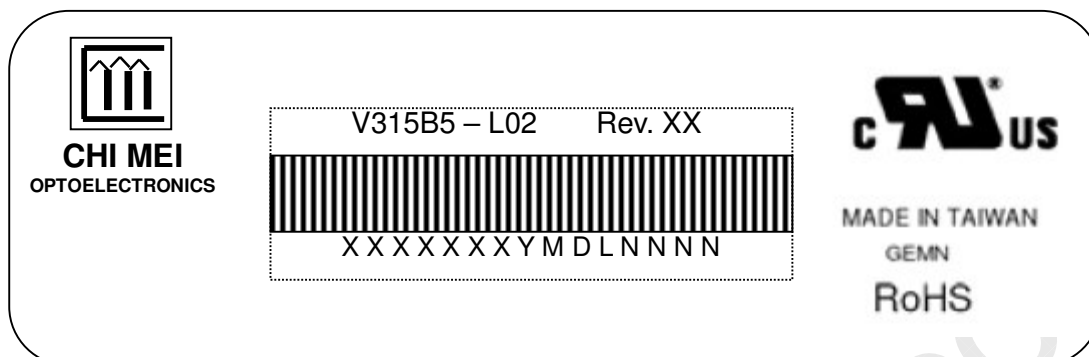
$$\delta W = \text{Maximum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)] / Minimum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]}$$



## 8. DEFINITION OF LABELS

### 8.1 CMO MODULE LABEL

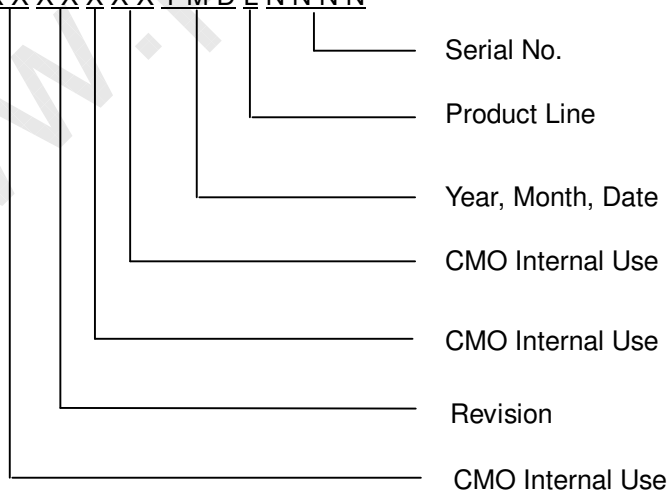
The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.



(a) Model Name: V315B5-L02

(b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: A0, A1... B1, B2... or C1, C2...etc.

(c) Serial ID: XXXXXXXYMDLNNNN



## 9. PACKAGING

### 9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

- (1) 5 LCD TV modules / 1 Box
- (2) Box dimensions : 826(L) X 376 (W) X 540 (H)
- (3) Weight : approximately 30Kg (5 modules per box)

### 9.2 PACKING METHOD

Figures 9-1 and 9-2 are the packing method

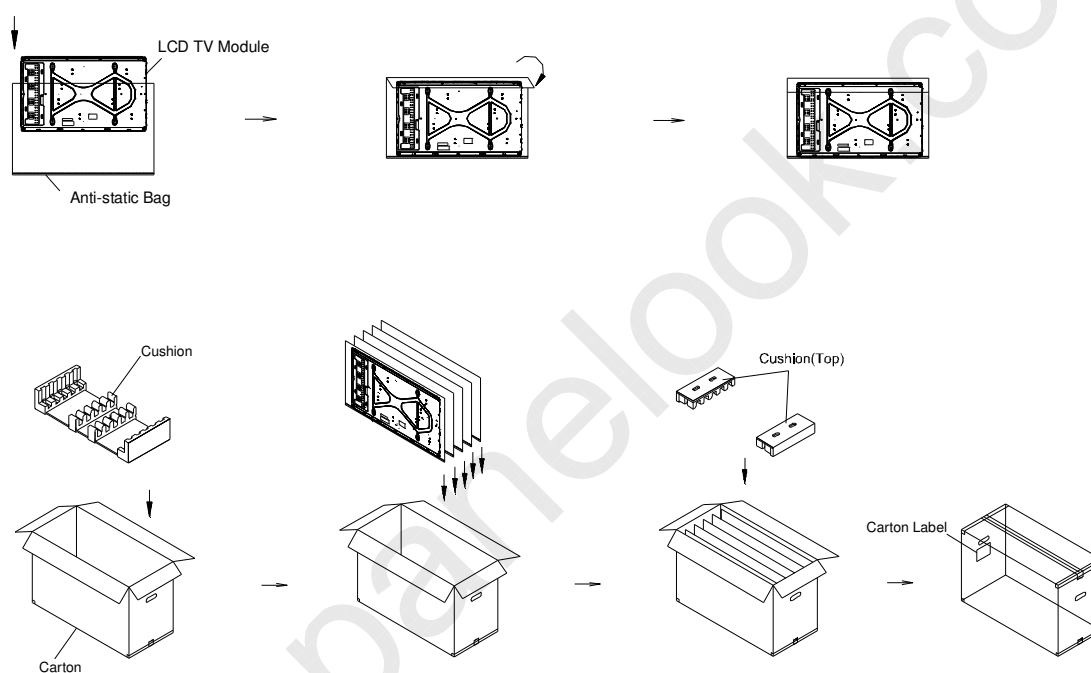
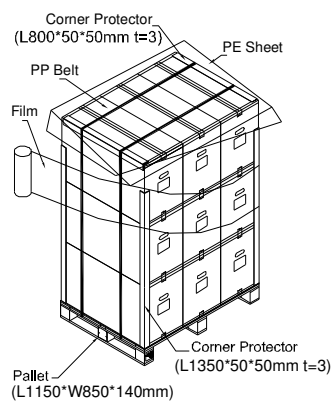


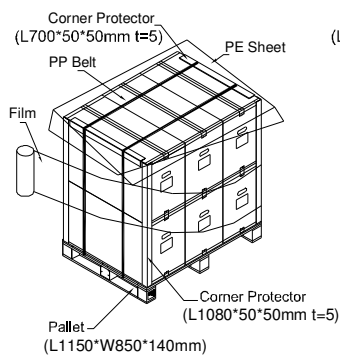
Figure.9-1 packing method



Sea / Land Transportation  
 (40ft Container)  
 Gross:285kg



Air Transportation  
 Gross:195kg



Sea / Land Transportation  
 (40ft HQ Container)  
 Gross:390kg

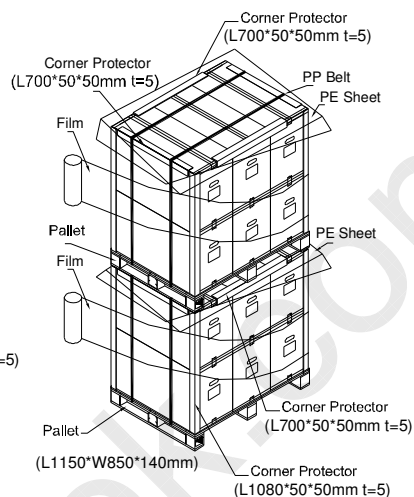


Figure.9-2 packing method

## 10. PRECAUTIONS

### 10.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Do not apply rough force such as bending or twisting to the module during assembly.
- (2) It is recommended to assemble or to install a module into the user's system in clean working areas. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or worsen the polarizer.
- (3) Do not apply pressure or impulse to the module to prevent the damage of LCD panel and backlight.
- (4) Always follow the correct power-on sequence when the LCD module is turned on. This can prevent the damage and latch-up of the CMOS LSI chips.
- (5) Do not plug in or pull out the I/F connector while the module is in operation.
- (6) Do not disassemble the module.
- (7) Use a soft dry cloth without chemicals for cleaning, because the surface of polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (8) Moisture can easily penetrate into LCD module and may cause the damage during operation.
- (9) High temperature or humidity may deteriorate the performance of LCD module. Please store LCD modules in the specified storage conditions.
- (10) When ambient temperature is lower than 10°C, the display quality might be reduced. For example, the response time will become slow, and the starting voltage of CCFL will be higher than that of room temperature.

### 10.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The startup voltage of a backlight is over 1000 Volts. It may cause an electrical shock while assembling with the inverter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the backlight unit.
- (2) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, skin or clothes, it has to be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (3) After the module's end of life, it is not harmful in case of normal operation and storage.





